THIS IS EUCLID

A

Study

in

City Government

Compiled

by

The League of Women Voters of Euclid

Euclid, Ohio

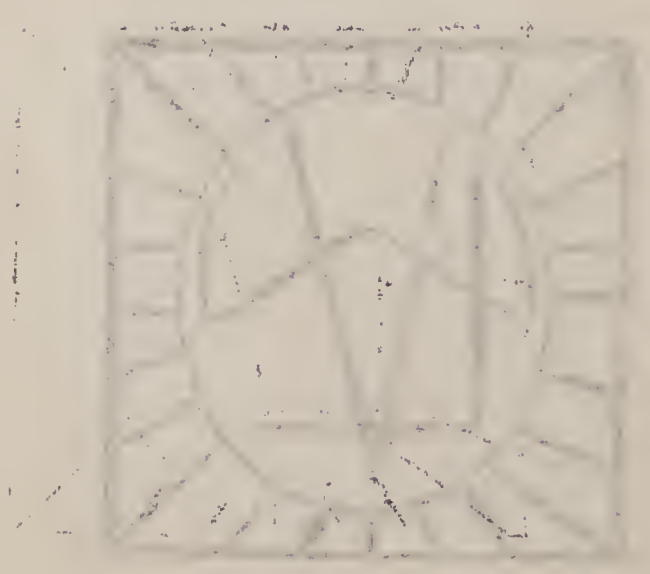
March, 1959

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

The League of Women Voters is a nonpartisan organization which works through its Voters Service and its Program to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government.

The League publishes material on voting procedures; provides nonpartisan factual information on local, state and national elections; and distributes information on important government issues. Members have the opportunity to study in small groups where free discussion is possible and where the formulation of well-substantiated opinions is encouraged. The League supports or opposes issues, but never endorses candidates.

Membership is open to all women of voting age, who want to help themselves and others use their vote wisely. Men and young people are welcome as associate members.



FOREWORD

Our town is many things - home, marketplace, employment - to the thousands who live and work, sell and buy here. It is the focus of civic pride to many, merely a home address to a few who spend most of their waking hours in other parts of the Greater Cleveland community. For Euclid is that modern phenomenon, a dual personality town, part industrial city and part residential suburb, with the problems and advantages of each.

To know our town, know how to do the most for it, and benefit the most from it, was the aim of the League's survey of Euclid's government, published in September, 1955. The book seemed to fill a need in the community and was well-received. With this edition, facts are brought up-to-date and more copies are provided. We hope the second book will be as useful as the first. For its accomplishment we are indebted to the city and school officials of Euclid, to many private citizens who gave us time, information and encouragement, and to the League members who prepared the first edition.

CONTENTS page

SCHEDULE OF REGULAR OFFICIAL MEETINGS
Open to the Public

CITY COUNCIL, at City Hall, 1st and 3rd Mondays
BOARD OF EDUCATION, 23131 Lake Shore Blvd., 2nd Monday
PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION, at City Hall, 2nd Tuesday
RECREATION COMMISSION, 23131 Lake Shore Blvd., 2nd Thursday

THE CITY AND ITS PEOPLE

Euclid is a city of about twelve square miles located on the shores of Lake Erie, east of the city of Cleveland. Originally settled by surveyors of the Connecticut Land Company, who named their community after the Greek mathematician, Eukleides, Euclid has gone through a series of changes from an agrarian community to a lake resort area to what is now an important industrial center.

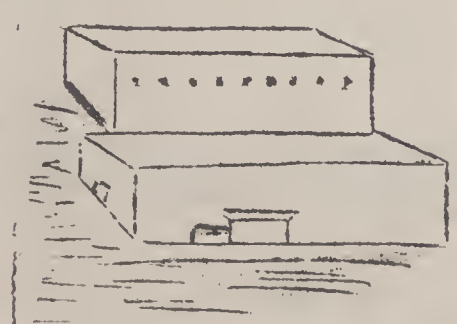
The basis of Euclid's economy is manufacturing. In 1945 there were 35 plants in Euclid; in 1949 there were 43. At present there are about 110 industrial establishments. During the peak production period of 1957, it is estimated that 38,000 to 40,000 men and women were employed in Euclid industry. The Euclid Chamber of Commerce further estimates that during the period of high unemployment beginning in July, 1958, about 26,000 of these employees were laid off. Principal products of the city are machinery, automotive parts and airplane parts, along with a variety of metal goods, stampings and castings, tractors, hoisting machinery and business machines.

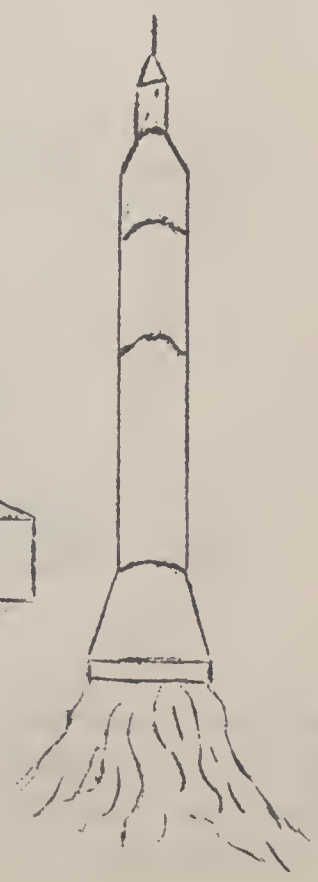
Euclid ranked as Ohio's 17th largest city in the United States census for 1950 and was classified ninth wealthiest community in the state. Population growth has probably raised Euclid to 11th in the state since the 1950 census according to the Euclid Chamber of Commerce. Euclid had 17,890 families in 1958 with an effective buying power of $8,123 per household per year. This is higher than the average of Cuyahoga County as a whole, which is $7,631. The Industrial Development Department of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce gives the following breakdown of income by households in Euclid: *

Income of under $4,000 per year	18½%
" " $4,000 to $7,000 "	43½%
" " $7,000 to $10,000 "	24%
" " $10,000 and over "	14%

Occupationwise, most of the trades, businesses and professions are represented among Euclid's citizens, most of whom are industrial workers or other hourly wage earners.

The city of Euclid is well divided into residential, business and industrial areas. The heaviest concentration of industry is around Lakeland Boulevard, St. Clair Avenue, Babbitt Road and East 222nd Street. Land paralleling Lakeland





* The Ohio Chamber of Commerce gives as its source The Division of Vital Statistics, Ohio Department of Health, and Survey of Buying Power Data, Sales Management, Inc., May, 1958.

Boulevard, where the rights of way of two railroads run side-by-side, is highly industrialized.

Euclid's retail businesses number about 300. The main business and retail shopping centers are located on East 222 Street, East 185 Street and East 200 Street, Lake Shore Boulevard from East 217 Street to East 230 Street, East 260 Street and Euclid Avenue, and Chardon Road and Euclid Avenue. All other areas are mostly residential.

The growth of population in Euclid in the last two decades has been very rapid. Census figures show that in 1910 the population was 1,953; in 1920 it was 3,363; in 1930 it had risen to 12,751; in 1940 it was 17,866; and by 1950 the population had jumped to 41,396. In July, 1958, the estimated population of Euclid was 67,000. This rapid increase is attributed to the heavy industrialization during and since World War II, when many worker-residents moved into Euclid, and to the high birth rate.

The people of Euclid are active in civic affairs. The major fraternal, veteran, service clubs and labor unions are represented here. An inter-service council was formed in 1955 to promote general civic welfare and coordinate activities of these groups.

A civil defense unit was organized in 1951 under the leadership of Mayor Kenneth Sims for the purpose of protecting Euclid citizens and their properties in the event of an enemy attack or major catastrophe. First aid classes have been promoted, auxiliary police and fire forces have been indoctrinated and clean-up forces and radio communication teams have been organized.

FACTS ABOUT EUCLID

Form of government	Mayor-Council
Incorporated as a city	1930
Population in 1958 (estimated)	67,000
Schools	15
Elementary	11
Junior High	2
High School	1
Proposed Junior High	1
Newspapers	1 weekly, Euclid News Journal
Libraries	
Main libraries	2
School libraries	15
Churches	24
Movie Theaters	2
Little Theaters	1
Banks, savings and loan	10
Bus lines	1 local, 2 inter-city
Highways	US 6 & 20, Ohio 2, 175, 283

HISTORY OF EUCLID

To resolve a post-revolutionary War land dispute between the Indians, the French and several states, what is now northeastern Ohio was relinquished to the federal government to be admitted to the Confederation as new states. Eventually, Connecticut won the land as compensation for her small size. It became known as the Connecticut Western Reserve.

The Connecticut Land Company purchased the unsurveyed Western Reserve lands for $1,200,000 or about 40¢ an acre. In June, 1796, a party of surveyors led by Moses Cleaveland was sent to settle Indian claims and lay out townships for settlement. When 41 men became dissatisfied with wages and living conditions in the expedition, an agreement was made to divide certain lands east of Cleveland among them for a dollar an acre.

David Dille was one of the first settlers in the area when he built a cabin in 1797 near what is now Dille Road.

In 1809 Euclid township was incorporated, first records dating from April 2, 1810. Euclid is observing its sesquicentennial in 1959. Euclid was incorporated as a village in 1903 and Henry S. Pickands, its first mayor, received an annual salary of $10. In 1930 the village became a city.

Euclid's original boundaries extended eastward along Lake Erie to the present Cuyahoga-Lake County line; southward for 7.8 miles to Cedar Road; westward along Cedar Road for five miles; and northward near East 140 Street to the Lake. In later years much of this became East Cleveland, Cleveland Heights, South Euclid, Lyndhurst and Richmond Heights.

Geologists record that Lake Erie has receded over the years from the Euclid Avenue area to its present shoreline. What is now Euclid Avenue was the Lake Trail or Shore Path to Indians and pioneers. It linked Cleveland to Detroit and Toledo in the west and Erie and Buffalo in the east.

Before World War I Euclid was primarily agrarian. Grain (wheat, barley, oats and corn) and fruits (apples, berries, pears and grapes) were staples of the area, which was an important grape center in the latter part of the 19th century.

Early Euclid's only industry was the "saltworks" north of Lake Shore Boulevard near Lloyd Road. With public improvements and many natural advantages - level ground and good subsoil with underlying shale rock - Euclid began to attract industry in 1914.

References: "Euclid, A Good Place to Live & Work", Euclid Chamber of Commerce
Euclid Directories 1926, 1935, 1942, 1953, 1958
Ohio Chamber of Commerce Report - January 1955
Brief Summary of Euclid history presented to Euclid Chamber of Commerce by the Bolton Family

Interviews: Mayor Kenneth J. Sims
C. E. Bowman, Editor, Euclid News-Journal
Raymond Hendershot, Manager, Euclid Chamber of Commerce
Howard Whipple Green

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

In Euclid our lives are influenced by and our votes affect five separate but interdependent units of government: federal, state, county, city and school district. This study deals with the two local levels of government which serve Euclid exclusively and whose officials are elected by Euclid alone. However, many functions of our city government and our local school district are regulated, supplemented or partially financed by the county, state or federal government.

THE CITY CHARTER is the basis for city government in Euclid. It was adopted by the voters in 1951 to secure the benefits of municipal home rule under the Ohio Constitution and Code. It established our mayor-council form of government. The Mayor has the executive power and carries out his duties with the assistance of the departments, boards and commissions established by the Charter or by Council. The Council has the legislative power except that the people by means of petition and election retain the power of initiative when they want an ordinance passed and referendum when they want one repealed.

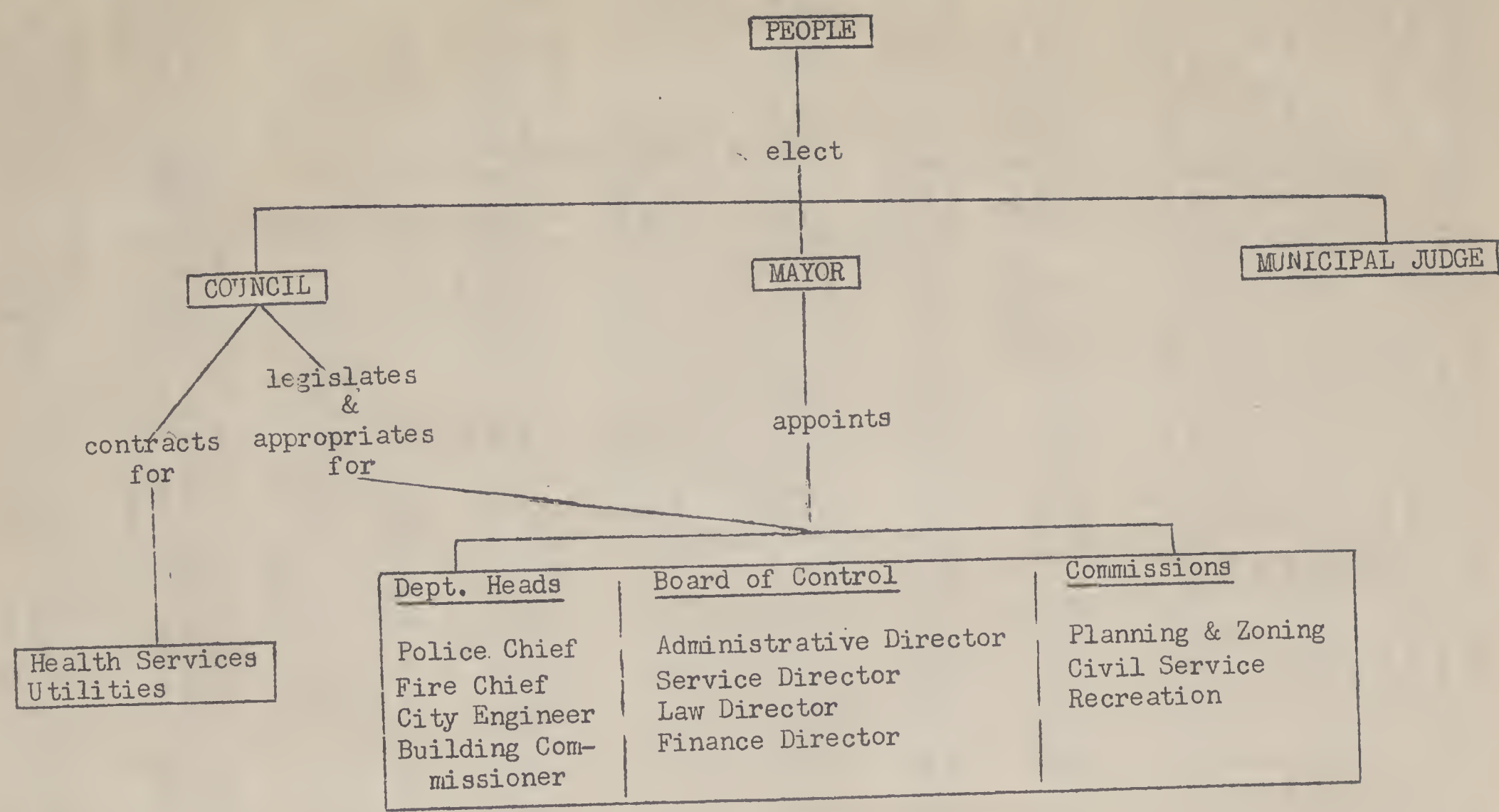
Charter amendments may be made by a majority vote of the electors. Proposed amendments are placed on the ballot after a two-thirds vote of all members of Council or on receipt of a petition signed by ten percent of the registered voters. Every twelve years beginning in 1962 within one month after election the Mayor shall appoint nine electors of Euclid to a Charter Commission to study the Charter and recommend desirable changes to Council.

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Eleven of our city officials are elected, nine councilmen, the Mayor and the Municipal Judge. The Charter requires that elections be non-partisan and that nominations be by petitions, never by primary. It also provides for the removal of any elected officer by a recall election.

THE COUNCIL has nine members, who are elected to two-year terms. A candidate must have been a resident of Euclid for at least a year. Four are elected by ward, where they must have lived for a year. The other four and the President of Council, who has a vote, are elected at large. The salary of the council president is $2,750 per year and of the councilmen, $2,000. The Clerk of Council (salary $2,527.44) is elected by Council.

Two regular meetings per month except July and August are required by Charter and are scheduled the first and third Monday at 8 p.m. The Mayor or any three members may call a special meeting upon twelve hours written notice to each member, stating the subjects to be considered. Five members constitute a quorum. Meetings are held at City Hall and are open to the public. Citizens are given an opportunity to speak at all regular meetings and public


PEOPLE
elect
COUNCIL
MAYOR
MUNICIPAL JUDGE
legislates & appropriates for
contracts for
appoints
Health Services
Utilities
Dept. Heads
Police Chief
Fire Chief
City Engineer
Building Commissioner
Board of Control
Administrative Director
Service Director
Law Director
Finance Director
Commissions
Planning & Zoning
Civil Service
Recreation

hearings. Caucus meetings (Executive Committee or Committee of the Whole) hear only those called by Council.

Action of Council is by ordinance or resolution, which cannot be passed until it is read at three meetings unless an emergency clause is included. However, such a clause requires a two-thirds vote. Council may grant franchises and enter into contracts to provide services for the residents of Euclid. It may create, combine, or abolish city departments, commissions and job classifications except those established by Charter. Council appropriates the money for the operation of the city departments and sets salaries of city employees. It determines the need of taxes above the six-mill limitation for city purposes set by charter and has the question of the additional levy placed on the ballot. After every federal census, council must redivide the city into wards as nearly as possible equal in population and compact in area.

If a vacancy occurs in the Council, the remaining members elect someone for the unexpired term. If this is not done within thirty days, the Mayor fills the vacancy by appointment.

THE MAYOR is elected for a four-year term. He must be an elector of the city and a resident for at least a year immediately preceding his election. His salary is $12,500.

The Mayor and his department heads attend all meetings of Council. He may introduce legislation and take part in Council's discussion. Ordinances and resolutions passed by Council are sent to him for his signature. If he does not approve the bill he returns it with his objections and Council may reconsider its vote not later than the next regular meeting. Passage then requires a two-thirds vote of all members of Council. Legislation must be returned within seven days, otherwise it becomes effective on the seventh day as if it had the Mayor's signature.

He reports on the affairs of the City at the first regular Council meeting each year and at such other times as Council directs. His report is printed by the Euclid News-Journal as are annual reports of some of the City departments, but no other annual report is published by the City.

The Mayor is responsible for the enforcement of all laws, ordinances and resolutions and for carrying out the contracts entered into by Council. He directs all the executive departments of the City. He can appoint or remove any employee of the City within certain limitations set by the Charter and the Ohio Code. He submits the annual budget to Council for approval.

When the Mayor is temporarily unable to perform his duties, the order of succession for acting mayor is Administrative Director, Director of Service, Director of Finance, Director of Law. In case of permanent vacancy the President of Council shall become Mayor.

THE MUNICIPAL JUDGE must be an elector of Euclid and a member of the Ohio Bar. He is elected for a six-year term with a salary of $12,000 - 60% of which is paid by the City and 40% by the County. Fees paid the court go into the City Treasury.

The court is further staffed with a clerk of court, a bailiff, a chief deputy clerk, two assistant deputy clerk and one temporary deputy clerk. The judge names two jury commissioners to select the citizens to serve on juries during the year.

The municipal court and the scope of its jurisdiction is established by the Ohio Code. It must have 240 days of open session unless all business is disposed of in less time. The court sets its own rules relating to practices, procedures, costs, etc. within the court and a copy of these rules is available on request.

The judge tries civil cases involving not over $5,000 and tries criminal cases resulting from violation of Euclid ordinances and misdemeanors. Persons charged with felonies committed within Euclid are bound over to the Grand Jury. In 1958 there was a total of 2,020 civil cases filed. Criminal Branch court cases totaled 8,686. More than 80% of the criminal cases were traffic violations. The municipal judge also performs marriages and any other duties granted a justice of the peace.

The Euclid court has a probation department, a conciliation court for small claims and a trusteeship department. The creation of these departments is provided by state law and is discretionary with the judge as the need for them arises. The probation service is used in some criminal cases where it is thought a proper adjustment of the defendant's problem can be made. The conciliation branch handles civil claims not exceeding $50.00, where it is impractical to obtain the services of an attorney. The clerk assists the claimant in the preparation and filing of the necessary papers. The trusteeship plan enables a person in financial straits to avoid attachment of wages and possible loss of employment by paying periodically into court a portion of his earnings, which is in turn prorated by the court and distributed to all unsecured creditors.

Cases not handled at the Municipal Court level are heard by the County Courts. The Probate Court handles Wills and Estates. Euclid Municipal Court has concurrent jurisdiction with Common Pleas Court in all civil cases for money only where the amount involved does not exceed $5,000. Common Pleas Court has exclusive jurisdiction in civil cases where the amount involved exceeds $5,000 and in felony and domestic relations matters. Juvenile cases go before the Juvenile Court.

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

The City Charter establishes four city departments: Administration, Service, Finance and Law. The Mayor appoints directors for these departments and together with the Mayor they serve as the Board of Control, which must approve all contracts involving an expenditure of more than $2,000. The Charter names the Mayor executive head of the Police and Fire Departments, which are under the supervision of chiefs as prescribed by the Ohio Code. The Charter also provides for a Civil Service Commission, a City Planning and Zoning Commission and a Recreation Commission.

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Administrative Director (Salary $10,500) must have executive qualifications in municipal government. In order to serve effectively as Acting Mayor when so required, he supervises the administration of the affairs of the City. He is personnel officer for the City and purchasing agent for all equipment except that required for Police and Fire Departments.

Director of Service (Salary $7,875.12) supervises public works, public construction and the maintenance of public buildings, streets and property. He is responsible for the collection of rubbish and garbage and the Sewage Disposal Plant. The Supervisor of Public Transportation (salary $6,728.40) is under the Service Department and is in charge of the operation of city buses.

Director of Finance (Salary $8,924.88) is the fiscal officer of the City and serves the Mayor and Council as financial advisor. He keeps all the financial records, prepares the budget, and is custodian of all public money, disbursing it as required by law or ordinance. He may audit the accounts of city employees and departments. He has two Deputy Finance Directors at salaries of $5,679.84 and $4,625.28.

Director of Law (part-time - Salary $8,924.88) must be an attorney-at-law. He serves as legal counsel on all municipal matters for the Mayor, Council, all city departments, commissions and boards, including the Board of Education. He prepares legislation at the direction of Council and represents the city in court and before administrative boards. There are two Assistant Directors of Law serving part-time at $4,503.12 and $3,708.

City Engineer (Salary $8,400) is hired by the Administrative Director and must be a registered civil engineer. He draws up the plans and specifications for public improvements and estimates the cost. He is responsible for the inspection of sewer and water lines installed in new developments.

Building Commissioner (Salary $7,874.88) is hired by the Mayor. He inspects buildings and building plans to determine whether or not they comply with the building code and land use restrictions of the Zoning Ordinance and issues or denies building permits accordingly.

City Planning and Zoning Commission (Monthly salary per member $25) is also the Zoning Board of Appeals and has five members appointed by the Mayor for staggered terms of six years. They must be electors of Euclid, not holding other municipal office. Regular meetings are at 8 p.m. the second Tuesday of the month at City Hall and are open to the public. (See Planning and Zoning).

Recreation Commission has five members appointed by the Mayor. Two must be from the Board of Education, one from the Council, and the other two electors of Euclid, holding no other municipal office. They meet the second Thursday of the month at 23131 Lake Shore Boulevard. (See Recreation)

Civil Service Commission (Monthly salary per member $112.58) has three members appointed by the Mayor and serving for staggered terms of six years. The commission is responsible for enforcing civil service provisions of state law and gives exams for appointment and promotion of all employees having civil service status.

Firemen's Pension Board is a six-member board established under provisions of the Ohio Code to administer funds for the welfare and retirement of members of the Fire Department. Two members are elected by the Council from its membership, two are elected by the Fire Department from its personnel and two are private citizens of Euclid, one of whom is chosen by the two members from Council and one by the two members from the Fire Department. Funds come from a .3 mill tax levy on real property and from a 4% deduction from firemen's salaries. The board must file an annual financial statement with Council and the state auditor.

Welfare payments equaling $121,491.87 were made from the main fund and a $100 death benefit was paid from the sub fund in 1958. Surplus funds are invested in government and municipal bonds. As of December 31, 1958, the main fund included a cash balance of $12,872.98 and bonds with a maturity value of $739,500; the sub fund showed a cash balance of $1,565.72 and had investments with a maturity value of $4,320.

Police Pension Board is a similar board to administer the pension fund for the Police Force. Welfare payments of $110,325.86 were made in 1958. The assets included a cash balance of $11,667.94 and bonds with a maturity value of $578,615.81 in the main fund and a cash balance of $6,892.92 and bonds with a maturity value of $21,920 in the sub fund, as of December 31, 1958.

OTHER PERSONNEL

The city has 350 employees. Many of these jobs have not been placed under Civil Service because the employees work at varied jobs according to the needs at the time. The wage scale is set by Council and is classified according to the skill involved from $1.15 to $3.65 an hour. At present the average pay for hourly workers is $1.55. They are given six paid holidays during the year, two weeks vacation with pay and, with a doctor's certificate, are allowed 1-1/4 days sick leave per month up to 90 days. They participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement Service, which provides that seven percent of their pay be matched by the city and paid into a state fund.

Council has set up three classes for clerk-stenographers, secretaries and switchboard operators: Class A, $3,997.92; Class B, $3,748.80 and Class C, $3,566.88.

Policemen, firemen and public transportation employees are under civil service. When there are openings, the top names on the civil service list are sent to the Administrative Director. Two or three more names are submitted than there are openings and he interviews to choose the most suitable applicants. They are put on a 90-day probation period and must perform satisfactorily before they are given permanent civil service status. Civil service employees have a retirement plan under that program.

Any non-elected officer or employee of the city may participate in a group plan of life insurance, toward which the city and the individual each pays $1.20 per month for a $2,000 policy, or toward which each pays $3.00 per month for a $5,000 policy.

PURCHASING

The Administrative Director is purchasing agent for the city. Bids are taken for any purchase over $1,000 and at least two quotations are obtained for smaller purchases. Expenditures over $2,000 must have the approval of the Board of Control.

Purchasing of equipment for the Fire and Police Department is the responsibility of the Mayor as Safety Director but he may delegate this duty to the chiefs of the departments.

References: Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code 1901.01-.31 (Court), 741.01-.81 (Pension Boards)
City Charter of Euclid, Ohio
Euclid Municipal Court Rules of Practice and Procedures, 1955
Euclid Municipal Court Annual Report, 1958
Letter from Municipal Judge William F. Burns, July 30, 1958

Interviews: Michael A. Spino, Administrative Director
Kenneth J. Sims, Mayor
Anthony B. Baldwin, Director of Finance

CITY FINANCE

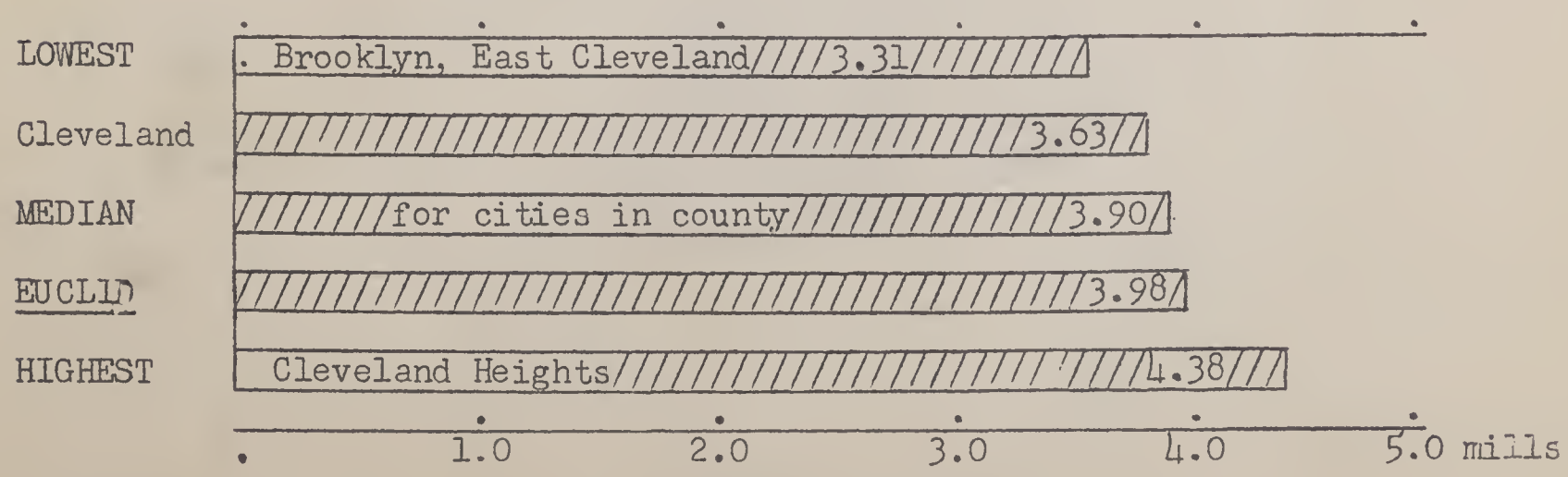
Euclid's Charter provides for a Department of Finance with its director the fiscal officer of the city. He keeps all the financial records and is custodian of all public monies, disbursing them as required by law or ordinance. Except as limited by state law or the City Charter, Council has the authority to provide by ordinance for the exercise of any fiscal power of the city.

THE CITY BUDGET is prepared annually under the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. Before June 1 each department and commission files an estimate of revenue and expenditures for the next fiscal year. From these estimates the Finance Director prepares the budget, copies of which are held for public inspection for at least 10 days prior to a public hearing. Before July 20, but following Council's adoption of it, the budget is submitted to the County Budget Commission, which determines the municipal tax rate necessary to provide revenue to meet the budget. This must be completed before October 1, so that a popular vote can decide any levies which have been considered in establishing the tax rate. Following the election the County Budget Commission revises the budget accordingly. If the City Council is dissatisfied with this action, the Finance Director may appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals. City Council adopts an appropriation ordinance in January which provides authority for the Director of Finance to allocate and disburse from the various administrative and departmental funds.

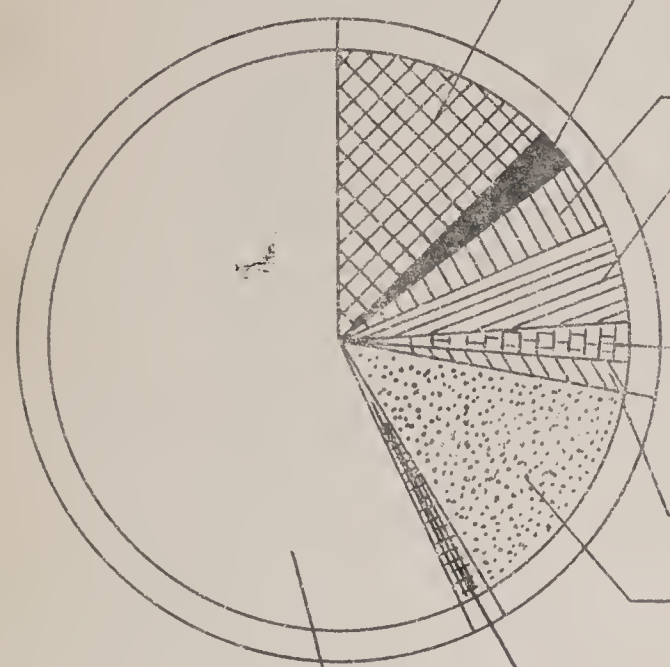
REVENUE for the operation of municipal government is raised primarily by a general property tax. It is paid to the County Treasurer and disbursed semi-annually by the County Auditor. Revenue raised through the application of the city tax rate does not all go into the city treasury. Four governmental units take a share of the money collected: the State, the County, the Euclid Board of Education and the City of Euclid. The city tax rate is determined by the number of mills required to meet the budgetary needs of each of these governmental bodies. Tax collections are always made a year later, i.e., the 1958 taxes are actually collected in 1959.

Our Charter provides that six mills (six dollars per thousand dollars valuation) may be levied for the general fund of the city, but that any levy over 3.5 mills must include at least one mill for permanent improvements. This six-mill Charter provision takes precedence over the state's ten-mill limitation for local use. Council can determine the need of taxes above the six-mill limitation and has the question of additional levies placed on the ballot. The current city levy is 10 mills. (One mill equals one-tenth of a cent.) Euclid's total tax rate for 1958 is 39.8 mills.

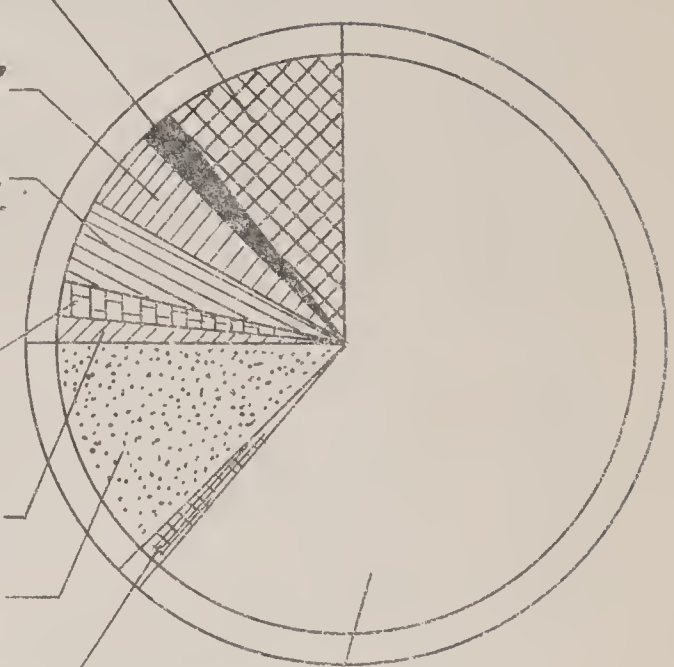
COMPARISON OF 1958 TAX RATES
for Cities in Cuyahoga County.



THE EUCLID TAX DOLLAR



1958		1959
12.406	CITY OPERATING FUND	10.452
2.350	PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT	1.960
3.840	BONDS & INTERESTS	4.447
5.730	TWO MILL SEWER LEVY	4.824
24.326	CITY TOTAL	21.683
2.321	RECREATION	1.935
1.720	POLICE & FIREMANS PENSION	1.508
13.467	COUNTY	12.563
1.719	STATE	1.256
56.447	SCHOOL	61.055



EUCLID TAX RATE AND MILLAGE ANALYSIS FOR 1958

	Fund Millage		Total Millage	1960	1961
VARIOUS MUNICIPAL FUNDS:					
General	4.16				
Bond Retirement	1.77				
Permanent Improvement	.78				
2 mill Sewer Levy	1.92				
		8.63			
Firemen's Pension	.30				
Police Retirement	.30				
		.60			
Recreation - Capital Impr.	.55				
Recreation - Operating	.22				
		.77			
TOTAL Municipal Funds			10.00	10.00	11.60
VARIOUS SCHOOL FUNDS:					
General	18.62				
Building	4.00				
Bond Retirement	1.18				
Library	.50				
TOTAL School Funds			24.30	[illegible]	30.40
VARIOUS COUNTY FUNDS:					
General	1.45				
Metropolitan Park	.16				
Capital Outlay	.10				
Welfare	2.70				
Bond Retirement	.59				
TOTAL County Funds			5.00	[illegible]	5.50
STATE FUNDS:					
TOTAL State Funds			.50	.40	.20
TOTAL Millage for Tax Year 1958			39.80	40.00	[illegible]

RATE OF TAXATION 1958: 39.8 mills per $1 of tax valuation, or
$3.98 per $100 of tax valuation, or
$39.80 per $1,000 of tax valuation

1958 TAX VALUATIONS (1959 fiscal year): The following assessed valuations comprise the total 1958 estimated duplicate:

Real Estate (actual 1958)	$154,906,340.00	[illegible]
Public Utilities (actual 1958)	11,655,610.00	[illegible]
Tangible (estimated 1958)	95,063,583.00	[illegible]
TOTAL Duplicate (estimated 1958)	$261,625,533.00	[illegible]

THE GENERAL OPERATING FUND pays for the everyday costs of running Euclid - the salaries and expenses of the administrative, legislative and judicial branches of the government, of the police and fire departments and the costs of elections and other services, some of which are shown in the following statement: - -

GENERAL OPERATING FUND
Financial Statement - 1957

Balance, January 1, 1957			$ 69,620.68
Receipts:			
Property Tax			
General Real Estate Tax	659,432.26		
Tangible Tax	386,108.76		
Total Property Tax		1,045,541.02	
Other Miscellaneous Tax Revenue		299,000.54	
Revenue from Other Sources		601,718.39	
Other Non-revenue		525,159.91	
Total Receipts			2,471,419.86
Total Receipts and Balance			$2,541,040.54
Disbursements:			
Peace and Safety			
Police	448,868.67		
Fire	275,020.24		
Total Safety Expense		723,888.91	
Health Contract		22,848.00	
Service -			
Service Dept. Adm.	11,325.72		
Rubbish Collection	113,274.33		
Garbage Collection	129,137.44		
Incineration	43,138.75		
Total Service Expense		296,876.24	
Elections		6,268.11	
Parks		73,551.27	
Transportation		470,971.29	
Other City Adm. Expense		899,523.58	
Total Disbursements			$2,493,927.40
Balance, December 31, 1957			$ 47,113.14

A large part of the income of the General Operating Fund is from the general property tax. The Other Miscellaneous Tax Revenue is derived from such state-collected taxes as the sales and bank deposit tax, inheritance tax and sales and bank deposit tax. Revenue from Other Sources includes income from licenses and permits, court fees and fines, the state health subsidy, park property rentals, civil service examination fees and other such sources.

SPECIAL OPERATING FUNDS

Special funds are financed through various methods. Those funds which are designated for improvements covered by a voted levy receive tax revenue based on the amount of voted millage. Others receive money from other miscellaneous tax revenue and other sources. Still other funds are financed through the sale of notes and bonds, which in turn are paid for through the collection of special assessments.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS include those for street improvements and for sewer district improvements. Assessments for street improvement are computed on a front foot basis for that frontage which benefits from the installation of the improvement.

Euclid has seven sewer districts. Whenever a repair or improvement is made which benefits an entire sewer district, the cost is prorated over all of the property within the given sewer district.

Property owners are permitted to pay in a lump sum the principal cost of the improvement, thereby saving the cost of bond interest which otherwise accrues over a 10 year assessing period. Prepayments can be made within 30 days of the passage of the assessing ordinance; otherwise bonds will be sold to cover the cost of the improvement. Retirement of special assessment bonds results from the collection of special assessments, which are collected with the general property tax.

All funds indicated on the following summary of receipts and disbursements, with the exception of the General Fund, are special funds.

Summary of Receipts and Disbursements for 1957

	Receipts	Disbursements
General	$2,471,419.86	$2,493,927.40
Temporary Clearance	139,405.50	139,405.50
Park	1,770.00	1,455.06
Sewer Rental and Extension	220,327.23	127,528.87
Poor Relief	10,015.30	9,319.32
Street Const. Maint. & Repair	273,114.54	285,581.64
State Highway Improvement	20,929.92	25,087.99
Water Main Const.	- 0 -	8,579.64
Special Assessment	1,942,526.43	1,874,965.45
General Bond Retirement	391,131.45	362,296.13
Spec. Assess. Bond Retirement	443,593.18	558,787.60
Firemen's Pension	84,941.45	57,821.75
Police Relief & Pension	88,245.58	59,712.14
Recreation	219,886.09	166,617.21
Transportation Improvement	- 0 -	55.00
Street Improvement	- 0 -	324.89
Sewer Construction	- 0 -	82,777.41
Land Purchase	50,000.00	54,818.66
Permanent Improvement	225,588.19	278,960.61
Street Resurfacing	- 0 -	42,901.89
Incinerator	750,000.00	822,726.22
Acquisition Park Property	251,283.90	420,282.12
RR Grade Elimination	1,200,000.00	392,851.12
Sewage Disposal Plant	2,500,000.00	520,120.56
Fire Station No. 3	275,000.00	151,754.60
Miscellaneous Deposits	53,618.80	57,302.79
Totals	$11,612,797.42	$8,995,961.57

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

The indebtedness of a municipality is limited by the Ohio Revised Code to one percent of the tax valuation without popular vote and it is never to exceed five percent of the assessed valuation. Special assessment bonded debt, however, is not affected by these limitations. As of December 31, 1957, the total debt of the City of Euclid was as follows:

LIABILITIES

General Bonds	$5,738,000.00
General Notes	3,400,000.00
Spec. Assess. Bonds	3,457,000.00
Spec. Assess. Notes	746,000.00
Total Liabilities	$13,341,000.00

AUDIT AND EXAMINATION

Periodically an audit and examination of the city's fiscal activities is made by a State Examiner from the Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices, which is operated from the State Auditor's department. The last examination was for the period June 1, 1955, to February 28, 1958. The finance department must file a complete report of the city's fiscal activities with the State Auditor each year. This report is checked by the State Examiner against the city's financial records.

References: Euclid City Charter
Ohio Revised Code:
- Debt 133.03 R.C.
- Tax Rate 5705.18 R.C.
- Budget 5705.28 through 5705.37 R.C.

State Auditor's detailed statement of fund receipts and disbursements for the City of Euclid for the year ending December 31, 1957.
City of Euclid Department of Finance Comprehensive Analysis for 1958.
County Auditor's Notice of 1958 Tax Lists

Interview: Anthony B. Baldwin, Director of Finance

PUBLIC HEALTH

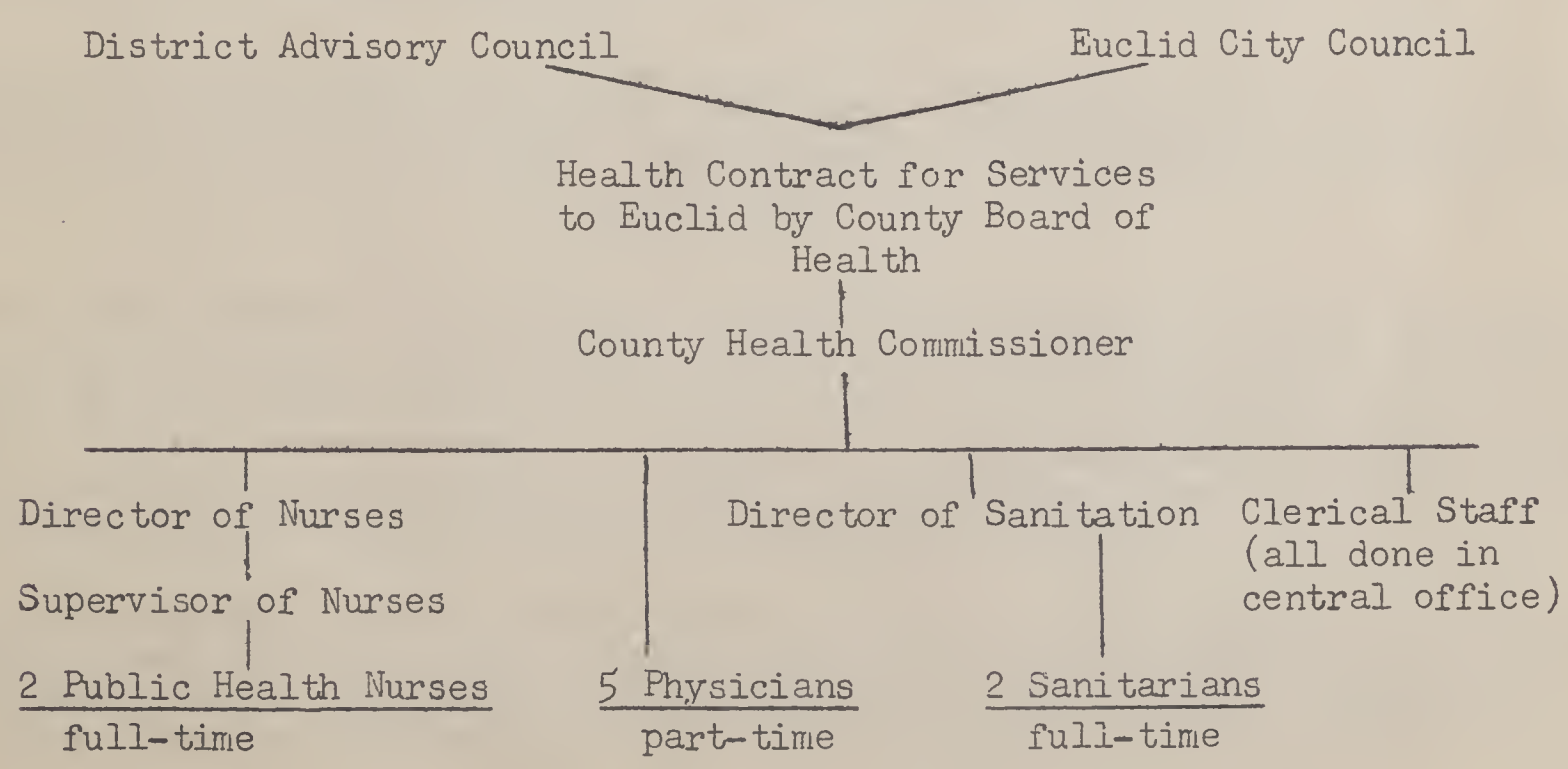
One of the most important administrative functions performed by government is the protection of the public health. In general, this covers the health-maintaining and disease-preventing programs that can best be carried on through community action as against the main concern of private medicine with the individual. Though the federal government may subsidize, counsel, loan personnel and equipment, and indirectly influence public health, and the state government does determine major policy, set standards, regulate and supervise, the real work and real effectiveness of a public health program rests with the local health agency.

Euclid's first health center was opened in 1922 with funds supplied by community clubs. The County Board of Health supplied a nurse one day a week and a baby specialist for weekly clinics. A tonsil and adenoid clinic opened that same year, followed by a dental clinic in 1924 and an eye clinic in 1926. From this beginning, initiated by the citizens themselves, the present public health program has evolved.

According to state law, each city in Ohio constitutes a city health district, which may unite with other districts to form a general health district. Euclid is part of the general health district of the Cuyahoga County Board of Health. The City Council and the District Advisory Council (made up of members appointed by villages and towns participating in the County Health District) contract to provide services in communicable disease control, generalized public health nursing, child and welfare clinics, food control, control of health nuisances and vital statistics.

For the 1958 health contract, Euclid appropriated $25,609. Ohio's health subsidy to Euclid was $1,476 in 1957.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF PUBLIC HEALTH FOR EUCLID



The underlined personnel provide direct services in Euclid.

The other County Health personnel shown are available for supervision and consultation. The County Sanitary Engineer, for example, has given much help in Euclid on problems of industrial wastes and nuisances.

TWO PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES check all major contagion, such as polio, tuberculosis, scarlet fever; work in maternity and child welfare clinics, visit selected cases in infant welfare, assist in polio clinics, assist in the health program of parochial schools and the Mary Mavec Opportunity School; provide generalized public health nursing service, which includes teaching nursing procedures in the home where there is illness and continued supervision in such cases; and are active on the committee which plans Euclid's annual X-ray survey to detect unknown cases of tuberculosis, the follow-up to this program being a public health responsibility.

SANITARIANS make regular inspections of food handling establishments, make daily inspection of the city's shopping centers for correct garbage disposal, inspect schools and institutions and the swimming pools for proper sanitation, and check on any complaints of health nuisances. An active rat control program is carried on.

ONE PHYSICIAN is employed for three half-days a week in the parochial schools and Mary Mavec Opportunity School. He examines all new pupils and those of the sixth grade annually, administers vision and hearing tests every two years, immunizes and vaccinates as needed and follows up any health problem encountered.

FOUR PHYSICIANS, paid on a clinic basis, serve two child welfare clinics at Briardale Community Center and Euclid Homes. The clinics meet weekly and alternate between the two locations. They are mainly for pre-school children and are open to anyone in the community, regardless of income, with costs covered by the County Board of Health.

EUCLID'S WATER SUPPLY comes from Cleveland's Nottingham Reservoir with tests for purity made by the state. In the case of drilled wells, the test is made by the county in the state laboratories.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM is under the Board of Education, Department of Pupil Personnel, with a staff consisting of a part-time doctor and dentist and ten full-time nurses. The School Nurse helps the classroom teacher give the children the fundamentals of good health; she aids the doctor and dentist in examination of all school children, in the giving of shots, and in visual testing; and she renders first aid and emergency service.

Working closely with the school nurses and the visiting teachers are the two school psychologists, whose concern is the mental and emotional health of the children. This type of service greatly reduces the number of maladjusted children who are possible candidates for delinquency.

GARBAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL are functions of the City's Service Department and are discussed in that section.

EUCLID-GLENVILLE HOSPITAL is the only one in the city and is open to all. The county pays for the patients unable to meet their own expenses. The Euclid-Glenville Association of 250 members elects a board of trustees, which along with the hospital director is responsible for the operation of the hospital. It has 240 beds, or 4 beds per 1,000 persons in Euclid. An additional three floors were completed in 1958.

The staff includes 150 graduate nurses, 200 doctors and specialists and 450 employees. More than 1,200 volunteers help improve service and control cost. Many community groups also donate time or services. A Chaplain's Advisory Service, including all faiths, serves the patients spiritually. Expectant mothers' classes are held in the hospital, conducted by the Visiting Nurse Association.

Euclid has 95 doctors, 42 dentists, eight optometrists and six chiropodists. An Occupational Hygiene and Medical Service is available to industry. The Visiting Nurse Association makes individual visits to residents when needed.

References: Euclid Official Directory
Aumann, F. R., and Walker, Harvey, The Government and Administration of Ohio, 1956, ch. 14
Ohio Code, Rev., 1953, sec. 3709.03 ff.; sec. 3313.68
Junior Chamber of Commerce Directory, 1958

Interviews: Jay W. Collins, Executive Director, Euclid-Glenville Hospital
Leonard B. Voorhees, Pupil Personnel, Board of Education
Mary Sutton, Public Health Nurse, Board of Health
Opal Harned, Assistant Director of Nurses, Board of Health
Wm. A. Abbott, former Director of Finance, City of Euclid
Office, Visiting Nurses Association
Edward DeCress, Sanitation

PUBLIC WELFARE

Health and welfare functions, both those privately supported and those governmentally supported, are closely related; and there is considerable intermeshing of operation, without duplication of service or expenditure.

The city has no relief or welfare department. Public welfare is largely a county function. The poor relief granted by the city is a stop-gap aid to those in dire need, who have resided in the state and county for a year and in Euclid for ninety days.

CITY RELIEF is handled by the Mayor's office at City Hall. The Deputy Director of Finance does the interviewing. Applications are sent to the Police Department for investigation and then to the Mayor for approval.

Relief must be administered according to the State Manual of Welfare, which sets statewide standards for relief amounts to be paid for food, clothing and personal care and household supplies. The amount for rent is flexible, set by the city according to individual circumstances.

Funds for relief are provided from the state tax on utility companies. In addition, a matching fund is voted from the general fund bi-annually by the state legislature to reimburse the city up to 50 percent of its expenditure depending on the amount appropriated to this matching fund. In 1957, Euclid spent $8,700 of which approximately half was matched by the state.

Our city administration tries whenever possible to give a hand, rather than a hand-out. If there is an employable man in the family, he is given the opportunity of working for the city, usually in the Service Department, until he is able to obtain steady employment. During the depression, the administration arranged meetings between unemployed Euclid men and top personnel men from this area. Group meetings and individual interviews were held at City Hall, so that the men's employment problems might be carefully studied. As a result many men were able to find employment. Should the need again arise, this unique service would be made available.

COUNTY AND STATE AGENCIES providing aid for the needy in Euclid include:

- Aid for Aged
- Aid for Dependent Children
- Aid for the Blind
- Aid for the Disabled
- Division of Child Welfare
- Cuyahoga County Tuberculosis Clinic
- Sunny Acres Sanitarium
- Wayfarers Lodge
- State Receiving Hospital
- Highland View Hospital
- County Nursing Homes

The County Welfare Department has a trained social worker available to Euclid residents.

PRIVATE WELFARE AGENCIES also work within Euclid. The Mary Mavec Opportunity School, which is supported by private contributions plus the payment of small fees, provides training for retarded children. The Euclid Day Care Center

meets at the Briardale Community Building and provides care for children of working mothers and other special cases. The Center, which has the cooperation of the Lake Shore Village Housing Authority, is supported 60%-70% by the Community Fund and the rest on a fee basis.

A YW-YMCA building was dedicated in 1957 and is rendering active service in the city. The Red Cross Euclid chapter promotes donation of blood, maintains a disaster program, and conducts water safety, home nursing and first aid classes. It has an outstanding Junior Red Cross chapter, composed of public school children.

Many other social agencies of the Cleveland area, though not located in Euclid, are accessible to our residents. Religious organizations are active in the field through individual churches and through organized charities. The Family Service Association, the Cleveland Hearing and Speech Center, the Rehabilitation Center, the Society for the Blind and the Child Guidance Center are all available to serve Euclid residents.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

There are approximately 15,000 young people in the Euclid schools, over a third of whom are in the age group of twelve to eighteen, the age of the highest incidence of juvenile problems. Each year, about 200 are brought to the attention of the County Juvenile Court for a wide variety of offenses - over half of which involve traffic violations and the automobile. Most of these violations are filed on in Court by the Euclid Police, the school being placed in a supporting role either for or against the charge.

Children picked up by the police in Euclid are never detained over-night at the police station. The parents are notified and except in extreme cases the juvenile is released in their custody until the time of hearing. In serious or second or third offense cases, children are sent to the County Detention Home to await hearing in Juvenile Court. Court hearings are private, and many cases are settled informally by two referees who assist the two Juvenile Court Judges. Traffic cases are handled by the traffic referees in Juvenile Court, except serious cases, which are handled in the regular court procedure.

Preventive work is more productive than trying to mend disrupted lives after tragedy has developed. Every effort is made to assist the school child to adjust to his situation, either at home or at school. The Board of Education employs two full-time Psychologists, four full-time Visiting Teachers (who serve as liaison between the home, school, child, police and often the church), four full-time Speech and Hearing Therapists, and the personnel to administer these services. Should the youth be sent to a correctional institution - Cleveland Boys School at Hudson, Ohio, Boys Industrial School at Lancaster or any of the residential schools for correctional training, the visiting teachers are notified on his release and work with him during the period of readjustment to community life.

Many other agencies are involved in combating juvenile delinquency and in rehabilitating the youthful offender. The schools maintain active social, athletic and hobby programs; the city maintains a recreation department; the churches accept their responsibility; and there are many welfare agencies operating on a county-wide basis, such as the Children's Aid Society, Family

Service Association, Cleveland Guidance Center, the Youth Bureau and the Division of Child Welfare, which is charged with the responsibility for children whose circumstances require intervention of public authority.

References: Aumann, F. R., and Walker, Harvey, The Government and Administration of Ohio, chapter 15
Ohio Code, Rev., 5223.01 ff.
Welfare Federation Health and Welfare Services by Census Tracts, Cleveland, 1955

Interviews: Jeanne Ward, Research Department, Welfare Federation
R. J. Becker, Deputy Finance Director, City of Euclid
Jay W. Collins, Chairman, Euclid Chapter, American Red Cross
Hazel D. Gaush, Executive Director, Euclid Day Care Center
Leonard B. Voorhees, Pupil Personnel, Board of Education
Euclid Police Department

CITY SERVICES

Services, by which local householders tend to judge the efficiency of their local government, are performed by the Service Department and at present are supervised by the Administrative Director. The Service Department is responsible for the repair and maintenance of existing streets and sidewalks, as well as clearing streets of dirt, leaves and snow and maintaining public buildings and grounds.

SERVICES RENDERED -

Sewage Disposal: Sewage disposal is one of the most important services rendered by a city government. Currently being built in Euclid is a five million dollar project consisting of a sewage disposal and treatment plant at the foot of East 222 Street and a connecting incinerator plant at Lakeland Boulevard and the county line. When complete, in late 1959, these facilities will be able to serve a population of 100,000, which is anticipated by 1970. The plant can be expanded to serve 140,000 population, anticipated by the year 2000. On a rental basis the new plant will also treat waste from Willowick, Wickliffe and small portions of Richmond Heights and Highland Heights.

This project is being financed by $4,800,000 in bonds, sale of which was approved by Euclid voters in 1956.

Storm Sewers: In Euclid 95% of the storm and sanitary sewers are parallel but separate, a very advantageous situation from the economic standpoint, since only sanitary sewage needs to be treated prior to its disposal. Storm sewers drain directly into the lake at various points throughout the city. New storm sewers under construction will provide the city with a system able to handle a maximum of three inches of rainfall per hour.

Garbage and Rubbish: Garbage and rubbish is collected once a week and is disposed of at the incinerator plant on Lakeland Boulevard, a $750,000 building completed early in 1957.

Public Utilities: These services are contracted for by City Council. East Ohio Gas Co. has a franchise with Euclid to sell gas for specified rates.

The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. provides electric service under a similar franchise. Both these rates are subject to regulation by the State of Ohio.

The Division of Water and Heat of the Department of Public Utilities of Cleveland has a contract with the City to furnish water on a direct consumer basis.

Ohio Bell Telephone Co. operates in Euclid as part of the Cleveland metropolitan service area. Telephone rates and charges are approved by the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio.

Consumers are billed directly by each company for the above services.

Street Lighting: The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company provides installation and service under a contract authorized by the Administrative Director of Euclid. Street lights are assessed against property owners at rates approved annually by City Council. Euclid's lighting meets the Illuminating Engineering Society's minimum standards.

Streets: Streets are repaired and maintained under the direction of the Service Director. Maintenance costs of all streets are met by the city from its share of gasoline tax and auto license receipts. New paving is the responsibility of the City Engineer, who sets up plans and estimates costs. Cost of new streets is assessed against the property owner; however, the city assumes the cost of 100 feet of length on corner lots, plus two percent of the assessment for extra width at intersections.

Trucks: Commercial vehicles are prohibited on residential streets and on Lake Shore Boulevard, except to receive goods or to make deliveries. New streets are designed and constructed to withstand 25 percent truck traffic. Route 2 (Lakeland Boulevard and St. Clair Avenue) is designated by the Chief of Police as the through truck route in Euclid.

Traffic Problems: The East 222nd Street underpass, whereby the street will be routed under the Nickel Plate Railroad tracks, is under construction and is scheduled for completion in late November, 1959. The railroad is to pay 15 percent, the county forty two and one-half percent and the City of Euclid forty two and one-half percent of the estimated cost of $1,500,000.

Public Transportation: The City of Euclid owns a public transportation system. Six bus routes cover the main thoroughfares.

The Greyhound line has a franchise for inter-urban service on Lake Shore Boulevard and Euclid Avenue. The Cleveland Transit System runs busses into Euclid as well.

Privately owned taxi companies, franchised by the City Council, also serve the city.

Interview: Mayor Kenneth J. Sims

References: A Study of Euclid's Proposed Sewage Disposal Plant, League of Women Voters of Euclid, September, 1956

PROTECTION

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Function: The protection of life and property, the detection and prevention of crime and traffic control.

Chief of Police:
How chosen: Appointed by the Mayor and responsible to him.

Personnel:

Regular force	69 men, including 7 detectives
School guards	27
Dog warden.	1
Radio repairman	1
Volunteer auxiliary . .	42

The police station is located at 545 East 222nd Street in a modern building with the latest equipment. The building includes a dark-room, a target practice room and the jail where there are twelve cells for male prisoners and four cells for female prisoners.

Equipment includes 14 police sedans, two motorcycles, three ambulances with a resuscitator and set-up stretcher in each, one lift truck for repairing traffic lights, one truck for painting street traffic lines, two station wagons (one for the use of the dog warden and the other for general uses), one scale truck which is used on truck routes to weigh tractor-trailer trucks and one small pickup truck.

To qualify for the police force, an applicant must pass a civil service examination. He must be between the ages of 21 and 31 years, not under 5 feet eight and one-half inches in height and not under 150 pounds in weight. New policemen go to Western Reserve University for one month of special training in the use of firearms, law and first aid. Officers attend monthly Crime Clinics in various cities. Euclid policemen have attended the F.B.I. National Academy in Washington, D.C., and have gone to Northwestern University for special training in traffic. Auxiliary policemen ride with the police twice a month from 7 p.m. to midnight.

The addition of two policewomen to the Euclid police force was authorized by City Council in early 1958. Their duties would include searching and interrogating of women suspects, interrogating juvenile suspects and acting as matrons when women are held over night in jail. Policewomen are to be directly responsible to the head of the detective bureau and then to the Chief of Police. Applicants must be between the ages of 21 and 31 years, not under 5 feet 4 inches in height and not less than 120 pounds in weight. They must pass a physical examination and must be able to read and write English. As training policewomen will take a course at Western Reserve University, a 12-hour Red Cross course in first-aid with periodic refresher courses and special courses to help them in dealing with juvenile delinquency.

The Police Department has an effective safety education program, operating mainly through the schools. It has its own shop for the painting and maintenance of all traffic signs. The department does all street marking, traffic light repair, traffic light timing, traffic channeling and repairs the police cars and ambulances.

Salaries in the department are as follows:

Chief of Police	$8,924.88
Captain	7,455.12
Lieutenant	6,625.44
Detective	6,625.44
Sergeant	6,048.00
Patrolman (1 yr. or more) . . .	5,460.00
(9 to 12 mos.) . . .	4,938.96
(6 to 9 mos.)	4,226.64
(less than 6 mos.). .	3,943.20

Regular members of the police force receive a $100 uniform allowance annually. Their guns are furnished. Auxiliary policemen supply their own uniforms. Promotions are under Civil Service regulations. Welfare and retirement pensions are provided by the Police Pension Fund. This fund is established by state law and its administration is discussed on page 8.

The Police Department spent $496,724.01 in 1958.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Function: Fire prevention and control.

Organization and Personnel:

Fire Chief:

How chosen: Appointed by Mayor according to civil service regulations.
Salary: $8,924.88 per year

Personnel and Salaries:

Assistant Fire Chief - 1	$7,455.12
Lieutenants - 9	6,625.44
Firemen - 45	
(1 year or more).	5,460.00
(9 to 12 months).	4,938.96
(6 to 9 months)	4,226.64
(less than 6 months)	3,943.20

Qualifications for each fireman include passing a civil service examination and a physical examination. Applicants must be between the ages of 21 and 31 years when hired, not under five feet eight and one-half inches in height, and not under 150 pounds in weight.

There is continuous on-the-job training for all firemen and officers, which includes courses in first aid, water and fire rescue, review of house and street numbers and one hour per week in fire fighting. Officers attend Ohio State University for special training in fire prevention and fighting and rescue. They also attend Purdue University for instruction in the investigation of fire causes.

Promotions are made from civil service listings. Welfare and retirement pensions are provided by the Fire Pension Fund. This Fund is established by state law and its administration is discussed on page 8.

Three fire stations serve the city. They are located at 970 East 222nd Street, 22141 Euclid Avenue and 25970 Lake Shore Boulevard. A new station is planned to replace the East 222nd Street fire station.

Equipment consists of one 1,000 gallon pumper, two 750 gallon pumpers, one combination ladder and pumper which has a 750 gallon capacity, one truck with a 100 foot hydroelectric driven ladder and a 750 gallon pumper, one ambulance with a resuscitator and a stretcher, one rescue outboard motor boat, one rescue truck, one Chief's car, and one car for the use of the Assistant Chief, ladders (594 feet, with 38 feet in reserve) and 18 portable extinguishers (six in reserve). All trucks equipped with pumps have booster tanks.

The department makes periodic inspection of schools, industrial, commercial and retail buildings, theaters, churches, garages, service stations, recreation centers and apartment buildings. Fire prevention talks and fire fighting demonstrations are given at the schools and to other groups upon request. The department works with local industry and the railroads to minimize smoke problems.

There is reciprocal aid in fighting fires between Euclid, Cleveland, Wickliffe and several other neighboring communities.

According to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, Euclid's present rating is a number five.

The Fire Department spent $311,179.47 in 1958.

Interviews: Police Chief Ernest C. Peters
Fire Chief George Langa

BUILDING

Euclid's Building Department in City Hall is principally a division of Safety and was under the Director of Safety before the City was chartered. The Building Commissioner enforces all building and zoning regulations from the standpoint of health and safety and may call on the fire and police departments for assistance in enforcing violations. He has the authority to condemn property for occupancy, but cannot condemn a structure to be torn down except on court order.

THE BUILDING COMMISSIONER issues permits for all private building, sewer and plumbing work, heating, wiring, ventilation, driveways and signs, so that the city may protect and serve the public. A building permit is required for alterations as well as construction. To obtain a permit for new constructions the sum of one percent of the estimated completion value must be deposited with the Building Department; this insures compliance with the building code and the money is refunded after final inspection. Also a small fee is charged for each permit.

Plans for construction must be submitted to the Building Commissioner for approval of the type of construction, materials to be used, conformity with existing structures and compliance with the building code. After construction

is started, inspections are made by the Building Department at scheduled intervals. No charge is made for inspection unless a second trip is required.

The Building Department does not survey for the foundation of any structure, but will check the grade level of individual construction on an improved street. This service does not apply to developments.

THE ZONING COMMISSION is the board of appeals for building permits. For instance, if the Building Commissioner feels that erection of certain buildings, even though they meet minimum requirements under the building code, would injure the surrounding area, he can deny a permit to build on the basis of non-conformity. The case could then be appealed for a public hearing before the Zoning Commission, which would weigh the facts and decide the question.

THE CITY ENGINEER and the Building Commissioner work closely together. The commissioner handles building on private property and the engineer is responsible for building on public property, but the commissioner may consult with the engineer on questions of construction, methods and materials for any building.

The City Engineer has jurisdiction over installations of sewer and water lines up to the curb, sidewalks and street paving. He makes and keeps all maps relative to land topography, sewer and water line locations and zoning. He works with other city departments on their building projects.

THE BUILDING CODE is to be revised during 1959 by a professional consultant, but the final responsibility for revision rests with the Council. The code, which was set down in 1922, has been amended frequently to keep up with the times. It provides minimum requirements for construction from the standpoint of health and safety, and is designed to standardize construction. The regulations are a guide to such factors as type of material, wiring and construction methods. On appeal the Zoning Commission rules on height of buildings, setbacks and lot areas.

TWO FEDERAL HOUSING PROJECTS within Euclid have been purchased by the city. Formerly under the jurisdiction of the Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority, they are still operated by that body which collects the rents and applies them to the purchase price and the interest on it. Lake Shore Village on Briardale Avenue between Babbitt and East 250th Street has 800 units divided into single, two-family and four-family dwellings. Euclid Homes at East 200th Street near St. Clair Avenue has 99 buildings divided into 500 living units. These projects were built by the federal government in 1942 under the Lanham Act to provide housing for defense workers.

The city had no voice in their construction and the buildings do not conform to the Euclid building or Zoning codes. Dwellings will continue to be rented until portions are paid for, when re-rentals will probably cease. The city is considering the development of a master plan with the establishment of fully

adequate deed restrictions; City Council has the final responsibility for disposition of the property. When the purchase price is paid in full or when sufficient equity is developed to justify sale, the buildings will be razed and the land probably sold for private dwelling lots.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS in Euclid number approximately 18,172 living units. Of these the majority are single homes, some are two-family units and the rest are located in apartments and housing projects. Euclid's one hotel was opened for occupancy in September, 1958. There are no motels in Euclid.

References: City Charter

Interviews: James B. Danaher, Chairman, Planning and Zoning Commission
Clyde Woodmansee, Building Commissioner
Leroy Williams, City Engineer
Mayor Kenneth Sims

PLANNING AND ZONING

Planning and Zoning are the ways in which a city can determine the kind of place it will be in the future. Quite early in its history, the Village of Euclid became concerned about its future development and in 1922 Zoning Ordinance 2812 was passed with an accompanying zoning map. The "whereases" of this ordinance recognized that Euclid was a residential suburb and that owner agreements had already restricted much property for residential purposes, but that there were two railways and a number of industries. So the purpose of the ordinance was to preserve the dual character of the village and to protect the public welfare by preventing congestion.

Because of this early zoning ordinance, Euclid won a permanent place in the annals of planning and zoning. The Amber Realty Company brought suit against Euclid's zoning and in 1926 this suit reached the U.S. Supreme Court which upheld the community's right to enact zoning regulations.

THE ZONING ORDINANCE was compiled with all its subsequent amendments in 1952. It zones for use (type of activity), height of building and density, which is specified by such things as the square footage required for each family in an apartment and the width of lots for single and two-family dwellings. The use classifications are as follows:

U1 - single family homes
U2 - two family homes
U3 - apartments
U4 - local retail districts
U5 - commercial, such as warehouses, garages, laundries
U6 - industry
U7 - prohibited uses, including stock yards, blast furnaces, trailer camps, junk yards, oil refineries and any industry emitting hazardous or offensive odor, dust, gas or smoke.

Uses with a lower number are permitted in zones classified with higher U numbers except that residential buildings are not permitted in districts

zoned for industry. The zoning ordinance is enforced by the Building Inspector, as well as normal law enforcement agencies, who may withhold building permits. Violations are punishable by fines.

THE CITY PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION was established by the City Charter in 1951. Its five members are appointed by the Mayor and serve for staggered terms of six years. They must be electors of Euclid, who do not hold any other municipal office. At its first meeting of the year the commission elects a chairman, vice-chairman and secretary (not a member of the commission). It holds open meetings the second Tuesday of every month at City Hall and calls additional meetings as needed.

Much of the commission's work is concerned with zoning appeals for any decision of the Building Inspector may be appealed to a public hearing before the commission. The zoning ordinance also provides certain exceptions to use districts which must be passed by the commission and Council before permits can be issued. No gas stations, funeral home or tavern may locate in any use zone without specific approval by the commission and council. The commission is required to study any proposed amendment to the zoning ordinance and make a report to council. The amendment cannot be passed over the commission's disapproval except by a three-quarter vote of council.

PLATTING OF UNDEVELOPED LAND must be studied by the commission after the plans have been submitted to the city engineer and the administrative director and are accompanied by their prior approval. (Platting is the dividing of larger parcels of land into smaller units, usually lots - in many cases such division is accompanied by the laying out of streets). After approval by the commission the plans go to Council and must be approved by resolution before they are recorded with the county recorder and become official.

The developer hires a private registered engineer to design sewer and water installations for a new subdivision, but the plans must be approved by the city engineer before the contract is let for the improvements. The contractor deposits a fee to cover inspection of all work by the city.

An index of all platting, as well as maps and blueprints, showing existing sewers and water lines, are kept in the city engineer's office and are available to the public.

FUNDS currently appropriated to the Planning and Zoning Commission are $1,500 for commission members' salaries - $300 a year each - and $838.78 for a part-time secretary. Legal help is available from the law director and some limited professional service from the city engineer's office. Though the commission has no professional staff, it can use the services of the Regional Planning Commission, of which Euclid is a member.

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION is an official independent body supported jointly by appropriations from Cuyahoga County and its 48 member municipalities. RPC's staff of professional planners work with regional planning for the county as a whole, and on a contract basis help individual municipalities solve their own problems. The staff is equipped to do comprehensive planning for a city. Euclid pays $500 annual membership fee, for which it is entitled to letters of opinion on specific questions.

NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATIONS, of which there are 15 or more in Euclid, are the citizen groups most active and vocal in building, zoning and planning matters. Deed restrictions, strict interpretation of the zoning ordinance and conferring with city officials are the methods they use to protect, as they think best, property values in their respective neighborhoods.

One of the outstanding features of our suburb is the good balance existing between industry and homes. This explains our low tax rate, for industry pays about half our taxes and requires less in the way of city services than would homes of equal value. Our industrial growth, largely due to good locations accessible to railways, has also been encouraged by the active interest and cooperation of our city officials.

References: City Charter
Albert H. Rose, Ohio Government, State and Local, 1953
Euclid Ordinances No. 2812, December 31, 1952; No. 9605, December 21, 1951; No. 9, 1955
Proctor Noyes, "The Role of Regional Planning", an address to the Cleveland Good Government Institute, December 17, 1953
Robert Mendolsohn, "Neighborhood Associations in Euclid, Ohio", January, 1955

Interviews: James B. Danaher, Chairman, Planning and Zoning Commission
Leroy Williams, City Engineer
Fred Abendroth, Regional Planning Commission
Robert Lux, Assistant Law Director

RECREATION

Organized recreation in Euclid was started at the request of a citizens' group led by Ralph V. Hill in 1936 with a budget of $2,500 and has since become a program which has received national recognition. The recreation department is established by city charter and run by a mayor-appointed commission which provides year-'round leisure time activity for age groups ranging from toddlers to Golden Agers.

The commission first met in April, 1943, when another group of citizens proposed an expanded recreation program because of the influx of war workers' families. Since then, Euclid has acquired nearly 100 acres of recreation land, run by a full-time director. Euclid now has a recreation maintenance crew to look after the 3 swimming pools, a city Memorial Park and more than a dozen playgrounds, most of them with ball diamonds.

THE RECREATION COMMISSION has five non-salaried members appointed by the mayor on a staggered schedule for five-year terms. Two members represent the public; two, the Board of Education; and one, the Council. The Commission is thereby balanced between city government, the schools, and the public interest. In practice, the schools and the recreation department work closely on joint programs, sharing equipment and facilities to serve the public.

The commission is empowered to oversee the department, approve requisitions, and prepare the budget. Funds are principally allocated from voter-approved

Operation of the Recreation Program:

EUCLID RECREATION COMMISSION
STAFF

Supt. of School
Board of Education

Mayor
City Council

Euclid Recreation Commission
5 appointed members

Director

- Maintenance foreman
  3 Full-time employees
  5 Part-time employees
- Recreation Supervisor
- Secretary

Recreation Organizations

- Golden Age Club
  1 volunteer
- Badminton Club
- Softball Commission
  20 members
- Table Tennis Club

Winter Program

- Art Class
- Dancing
- Bowling
- Basket ball
  14 part-time officials
- Volley Ball
  2 part-time officials
- Memorial Park Arena

Spring Program
3 part-time supervisors

Summer Program

- Playground Director
  - 8 supervisors
  - 9 leaders
  - Safety Patrol
  - Midget Hardball
    43 teams
- Director of Special Act.
  - Tennis
  - Golf
  - Jr. Olympics
  - Jr. Teen League
    11 teams
  - Sr. Teen League
    7 teams
  - Class F
    6 teams
  - Jr. Boy's Basketball
    6 teams
  - Open Boy's Basketball
    5 teams
- Publicity Director
- Swimming
  - Memorial Pool
    Mgr.
    25 Full-time employees
    85 Part-time employees
  - Roosevelt Pool
    Mgr.
    2 guards
  - Glenbrook Pool
    Mgr.
    2 guards
- Handicraft
  - 9 leaders
  - Art Classes
    1 leader
  - Girl's Pigtail Softball
    12 teams
  - Euclid Teen Association
    900 members
    13 volunteers
- Softball Director
  - Men's Teams
    23 teams
  - Class E Hardball
    6 teams
  - Pony League
    6 teams
  - Assign Officials
  - Keep up Diamonds

levies. A .7 mill levy for capital improvements and a .3 mill levy for operating expenses provided $198,433 for the commission to budget during 1958. In addition, $20,000 was collected from other sources, primarily Memorial Pool admission charges.

THE RECREATION DIRECTOR is responsible to the commission and is in charge of 5 full-time employees and 85 part-time and seasonal workers. Program supervisors must have academic training or recreation experience. Each one takes a refresher course in June.

Salaries of the director and his secretary are paid by the school board which spent $13,857 for that purpose and for a small amount of equipment in 1958. Other personnel are paid from recreation funds.

NATURAL RESOURCES - Euclid has three parks. At the southwest border is Euclid Creek Reservation, 340 acres of picnic grounds and nature trails operated by the Cleveland Metropolitan Park Board.

Memorial Park, in central Euclid between the City Hall and the high-school, has 48 picnic tables and stoves in a shaded grove, a playground, ball diamonds, tennis courts, a large swimming pool, concession stands, parking for 440 cars and a new ice skating arena.

Euclid Park, a well-landscaped plot on the lakefront at East 222nd Street, has a heated clubhouse with two dining rooms and a kitchen and is available to Euclid groups as a meeting place. The park has a beach, but bathing is not permitted because of lake pollution.

The city has recently purchased acreage adjoining the site of the school administration building for a lakefront park.

VOLUNTARY GROUPS - As a result of a recent building fund campaign, the YM-YWCA has completed a new center on Babbitt Road which includes meeting rooms, a swimming pool and will eventually add a gym. The Little Leagues, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Campfire Girls are all enthusiastically supported. The Y sponsors an inter-church men's softball league and the Jewish Community Center has an active recreation program. Euclid has a Little Theatre, a Lyric Guild and a Three Arts Club.

References: Euclid City Charter
Euclid News-Journal
Euclid Junior Chamber of Commerce directory
Recreation Department annual report

Interviews: C. E. Orr, Recreation Director
Recreation Commission

EDUCATION

SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES

In the past several years the Euclid Public Schools have attracted nationwide attention as a result of an article by Superintendent W. G. Fordyce in the Nation's Schools entitled "We Wrote Our Curriculums." The article described the unique two-year project of 80 committees of Euclid teachers who wrote 25 teaching guides as a basic curriculum for their classrooms. Since the original project, six grade level guides in guidance, a visual screening publication and the descriptions of the schools' medical services have been added to this program.

Today, 11,500 pupils in eleven elementary schools, two junior highs and a senior high, are instructed according to these teaching guides. A curriculum council chosen from the professional staff and parents from the community carries on a continuing examination of curriculum materials and practices, changes in teaching, books, equipment and facilities.

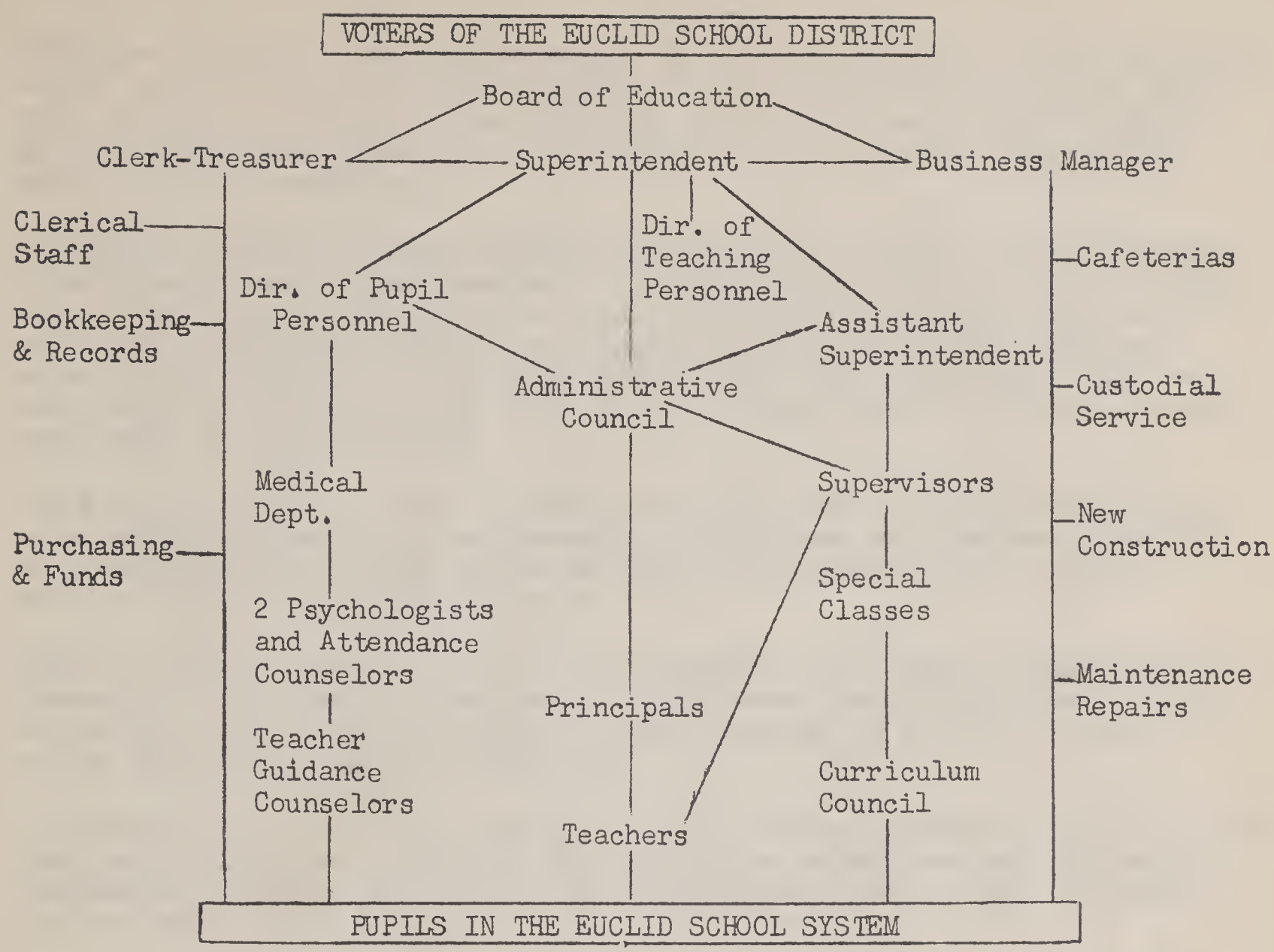
ADMINISTRATION - Principals, supervisors and other administrators of the Euclid Schools make up a staff that advises the Superintendent in the development of educational policies for the guidance of the system.

The Superintendent of Schools is the chief executive officer in charge of carrying out the policies of the Board of Education. He is employed by the Board. He nominates teacher candidates for approval and supervises the work of administrative staff with an Assistant Superintendent, Director of Teaching Personnel, Director of Music, Director of Adult Education, Director of Research, Director of Audio-Visual and a staff of supervisors.

The Clerk-Treasurer is in charge of funds and clerical employees, while the Business Manager handles contract, operation and maintenance of the physical plant, and is in general charge of all school properties.

The Clerk-Treasurer and the Business Manager are responsible both to the Superintendent and to the Board of Education. The Board of Education is composed of members elected to alternate terms of four years each who administer the public school system of Euclid according to standards laid down by the State of Ohio.

Board members receive no salary. They meet on the second Monday of each month to conduct open session. Their powers include fixing teacher and non-professional salaries, adopting rules and regulations for the operation of the schools, purchasing land and letting of contracts for construction and repair of the physical plant. They may recommend tax levies or bond issues for such construction.


VOTERS OF THE EUCLID SCHOOL DISTRICT
Board of Education
Clerk-Treasurer
Superintendent
Business Manager
Clerical Staff
Bookkeeping & Records
Purchasing & Funds
Dir. of Pupil Personnel
Medical Dept.
2 Psychologists and Attendance Counselors
Teacher Guidance Counselors
Dir. of Teaching Personnel
Administrative Council
Principals
Teachers
Assistant Superintendent
Supervisors
Special Classes
Curriculum Council
Cafeterias
Custodial Service
New Construction
Maintenance Repairs
PUPILS IN THE EUCLID SCHOOL SYSTEM


SCHOOL

POLICY - The board's guiding philosophy has been to provide the best possible school program with the money available. To this end they have taken advantage of Euclid's favorable tax valuation to construct new school buildings by levy rather than bond issue. The board hopes to continue this policy subject to voter approval.

BUILDINGS - Euclid's oldest schools were built 30 years ago and a program of modernization keeps them up-to-date. In addition to the school plant listed above, the Board of Education has completed an addition to the high school, additions to Benjamin Franklin and Lincoln Schools and a new elementary school, Indian Hills. The drawings for a third junior high school are on their way to completion. The board plans are based upon an estimated school population of 14,000 by 1960.

The board also feels it would improve the efficiency of administration to move school headquarters from presently shared space on city-owned property to an administrative building and to build a warehouse so that supplies could be purchased more economically.

STAFF - The board employs only college graduates with state certification as teachers. Substitute teachers must have the same certification and are paid $15 a day. Basic teachers' salaries range from $4,300 to $7,600 which is one of the best schedules in the state.

The board tries to staff the schools with a large proportion of young teachers fresh out of college. They feel this brings new enthusiasm and the latest techniques to pupils and provides the administration with a way to balance the teachers' salary scale.

FUNDS for day-to-day operation during the school year, which is required by law to be 180 days long, are dispensed semi-annually by the county auditor from school taxes collected by the county treasurer. The present school levy is 23.80 mills and is allocated as follows:

For operational purposes:	
Inside State's 10 mill limitation	4.62
Outside 10 mill limitation	
Voted 10 mills, levied	14.00
Building levy	
Voted 4 mills, levied	4.00
Bond Retirement for High School and Thomas Jefferson	1.18
	23.80

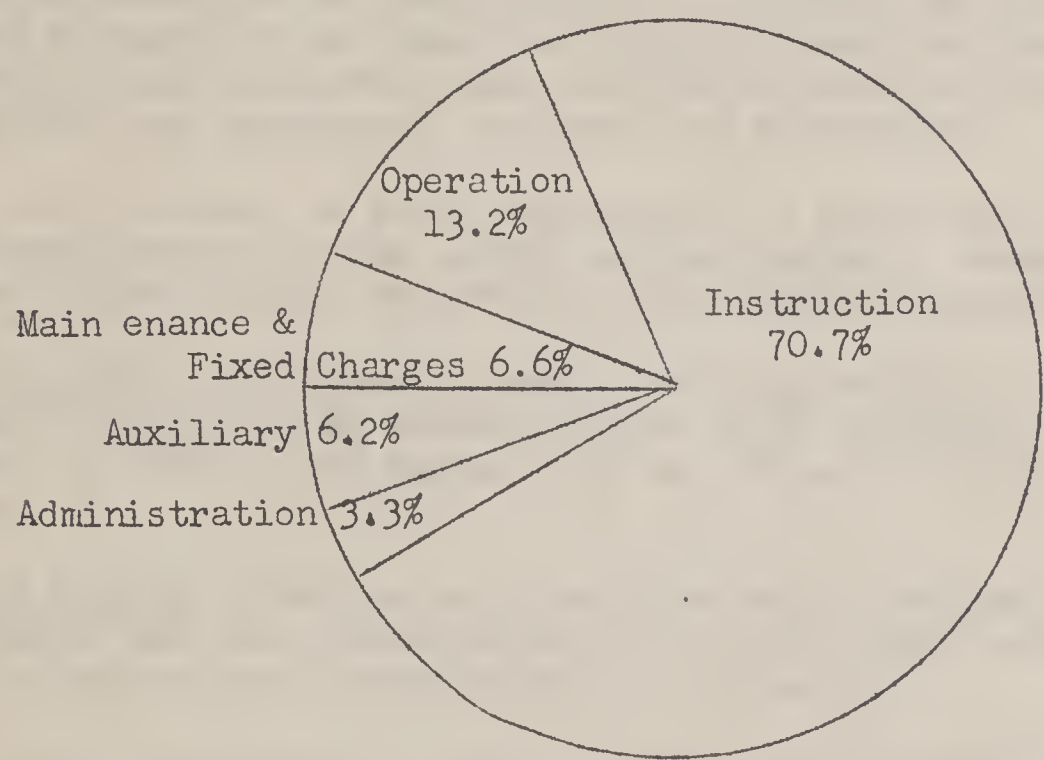
1959 Revenue - $6,167,294

State funds from the Ohio School Foundation Law surpluses are dispensed on a per-pupil attendance basis. Euclid Schools received $450,000 from this source in 1958.

OPERATING COSTS per pupil have increased from $195.63 in 1950 to an estimated $377.00 in 1958. The following table shows the comparative breakdown of current expenses for 1954-1955 and 1957-1958:

	1954-55	1957-58
GENERAL CONTROL: Administrators and Assistants	$ 82,942	$ 141,717
INSTRUCTION: Principal, Teachers, Supplies Texts	2,101,190	3,023,478
OPERATION: Utilities, Custodians	408,202	565,582
MAINTENANCE: General up-keep, Salaries & Materials	121,930	239,418
FIXED CHARGES: Rent, Insurance, Taxes, etc.	50,467	41,238
AUXILIARY: Cafeteria, Playground, Medical, Transp.	165,997	262,750
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSES	$2,930,728	$4,274,183

Percentage-wise, current expenses are divided in this way:



Receipts and Expenditures of Board of Education
July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1958

RECEIPTS	
Total Balance - All Funds - July 1, 1957	$ 523,751
Total Revenue Receipts	5,842,570
Total Non-Revenue Receipts	12,673
Total Receipts and Balances	$6,378,994
EXPENDITURES	
Total Current Expenses	$4,274,183
Capital Outlay	1,210,046
Interest	67,995
Debt Retirement	250,000
Total Payments	$5,802,224
Total Balance - All Funds - June 30, 1958	576,770
Total Payments and Balance	$6,378,994

SPECIAL SERVICES which the schools provide include transportation of handicapped children to special schools throughout the county, classes for slow learners at two of the Euclid schools and a special program for the gifted child.

Inaugurated in the fall of 1956, the gifted child program was started upon the recommendation of the Curriculum Council, which includes administrators, teachers and parents. In 1959, the program is providing eight consulting teachers for the elementary schools to enrich the students' program and to assist classroom teachers. There is some homogeneous classroom grouping in the junior high schools. In the senior high school a full-time coordinator heads the program which offers 19 honor courses. Each honor student is currently permitted to take a maximum of two honor courses per semester. The program is being expanded as rapidly as feasible.

A special committee on articulation is studying the relationship between reading problems in the third and fourth grades and later school failures. An audio-visual committee keeps the Euclid schools up-to-date in this field. Both groups are composed of teachers and supervisors.

There are 10 nurses, a part-time dentist, a part-time doctor and two full-time psychologists in the school medical service. Attendance work is done by four trained social workers who also handle personal problems of pupils.

Adult Education in Euclid is nearly self-supporting. A full-time director runs 123 sessions of 86 courses taught by 85 teachers, 28 from the regular system. In 1957, 6,100 people paid an average of $7.50 each to enroll in classes.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS in Euclid must meet the health, safety and sanitation laws of the city and must employ teachers who meet state requirements. None of these private schools receives state or local aid.

There are seven Catholic schools, taught by religious and lay teachers. A Lutheran school, supported by its congregation, has four teachers for 95 pupils in kindergarten through seventh grade. Fifty percent of its pupils are Euclid residents.

EUCLID PUBLIC LIBRARY

Euclid established its own library system in 1935. It is governed by a seven member Board of Trustees, all of whom are appointed by the Board of Education. The Board of Education assumed this responsibility during depression years in order to stock the school libraries. It still shares much of the responsibility for the libraries.

In each new school building, the Board of Education provides initial book purchases and the Library Board makes annual additions to the school libraries and provides the staff. There are now fifteen established school libraries.

Public facilities are still maintained at Euclid Central, Roosevelt and Upson schools, as well as being available at the new main building which is located at 631 East 222nd Street. The total cost of $300,000 for this new building has been paid in full by funds set aside by the Library Board.

The book collection in the City Library increased from 6,913 volumes in 1937 to 130,000 in 1958. Last year more than 557,898 books, pamphlets and magazines were loaned to borrowers.

A conference room which accommodates 35 people is available for the public's use at the new building. Future plans include another wing to house a community meeting room for 200 people.

The Euclid Public Library is staffed by 15 professional librarians and 38 assistants. It still enjoys borrowing privileges and technical assistance from the County Library.

The library system is supported by funds allocated by the County Budget Commission and by a half-mill levy authorized by the voters. In 1958, the Euclid Public Library's share of the intangible property tax was $170,000. The half-mill levy provided an additional $122,000.

COUNTY LIBRARY

The Euclid Lake Shore Library, located at 264 East 222nd Street, is a branch of the Cuyahoga County Public Library, the second largest county library system in the country. Service in Euclid was first established at Shore High School on June 4, 1925.

Circulation of books, films and phonograph records increased from 13,567 in 1926, to 117,187 in 1957. A total of 168,744 books were borrowed last year from the branch library through classroom sets sent to seven parochial schools and from eleven bookmobile stops.

Book clubs, discussion groups, story hours, book reviews, film programs and garden clinics are activities available free of charge to the public. The two meeting rooms in the library may be used by educational, civic and cultural groups. An average of 10,000 persons a year take advantage of this use.

A simplified charging system that does not require a borrower's card is used by the county library branch. The staff includes four librarians, nine clerical assistants and five pages.

All persons who live, go to school, work or own property in Cuyahoga County are entitled to use the library's facilities.

Funds for the library are allocated by the County Budget Commission from the intangible property tax.

Interviews: Dr. W. C. Fordyce, Superintendent of Schools
Stewart Cox, Clerk-Treasurer, Board of Education
Miss Avis I. Lane, Head Librarian, Euclid Library
Miss Adria Humphreys, Head Librarian, Euclid Lake Shore Public Library, County Library

Reference: Euclid Junior Chamber of Commerce directory

ELECTIONS AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS administers all elections in the county. The official in charge of elections in Ohio is the Secretary of State, who appoints members of the county boards.

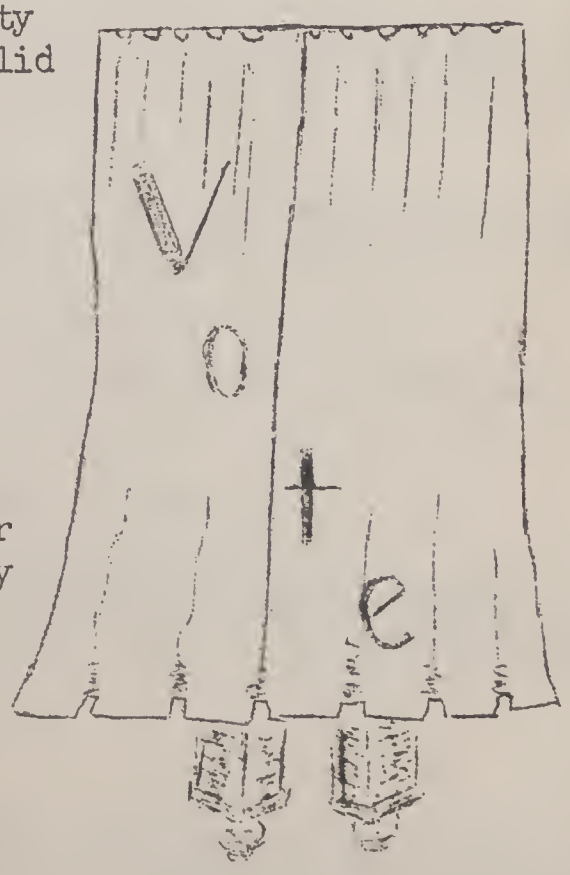
On March 1, of the even-numbered years, two members - one from each political party - are appointed for a four year term. The board selects a clerk (not a board member) and a chairman (board member) and hires such additional clerical workers as are needed. The clerk and the chairman must be of opposite political parties.

Precinct officials who serve on election day (popularly known as "booth workers" and not to be confused with precinct committeemen) are appointed by the Board of Elections. A precinct official must be an elector and resident of the county, but not necessarily a resident of the ward or precinct in which he serves.

Officials for each precinct include a presiding judge who is a member of the party of the gubernatorial candidate who received the most votes in that precinct, another judge and a clerk of that party, and two judges and a clerk of the opposite party. Large precincts are frequently divided into sections with each section served by the six officials. Usually there are two crews of officials, one serving during the day and another after the close of the polls to count ballots.

Salaries of board members, clerk and deputy clerk and daily pay of precinct officials are established by State law. Salaries of clerical workers at the Board of Election office follow the prevailing wage scale in the community. All are paid by the county.

The County Board of Elections has the authority to determine precincts within a district. Euclid has four wards, 90 precincts and 92 voting places.



QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING in local elections are those set forth in the Election Laws of the State of Ohio. The elector must be:

1. a citizen of the United States
2. at least 21 years of age on the day of the election
3. a resident of (a) the state for one year (a Constitutional Amendment passed by the voters November, 1957, will permit the Ohio General Assembly to ease voting requirements for persons who have recently changed state residence in order to permit them to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States of America.); (b) the county for 40 days; (c) the precinct for 40 days

4. registered with the Board of Elections.

REGISTRATION is permanent and need not be renewed unless an individual has:

1. not voted at least once in the past two years, or moved since he last registered
2. moved since he last registered (in which case registration can be changed by mail on forms supplied by the Board of Elections), or
3. changed his name.

A voter must be registered 40 days before a General or Primary Election and by ten days before a Special Election. Absentee registration is possible only in case of physical disability.

Three important exceptions to the above should be noted. They are stated in the Secretary of State's Voters' Guide as follows:

1. Persons who are members of the armed forces need not be registered in order to vote while in service.
2. If you have moved from one county to another county within Ohio, or from one precinct to another in the same county within 40 days before election, you may vote in the precinct from which you moved.
3. A woman married within 40 days before election may vote under her former name.

Registration may be made at the County Board of Elections, 1150 Huron Road, Cleveland, at any time prior to 40 days before a Primary or General Election, or 10 days before a Special Election, or after 10 days following an election. On specially announced registration days, one place per district is designated for registration for a municipal election and in a presidential year there is one place in each precinct.

An elector may change his registered politics at a Primary if he desires and if he can swear that he voted for more candidates of the opposite party at the last election.

ABSENTEE VOTING is permitted if the individual is absent from the county and more than ten miles from his voting precinct, or if the individual is disabled because of injury or illness.

Absentee ballots must be delivered to Board of Election by an announced date prior to Election Day.

Election Day is Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

LOCAL ELECTIONS are held in Euclid for the following officials: Mayor, President of Council, Ward Councilmen (one from each of the four wards), Councilmen-at-Large (four), Judge of Municipal Court.

Plurality vote is necessary for election.

NOMINATION of Euclid's elective officers is made only by petition signed by registered electors and accompanied by the written acceptance of the nominee. Euclid does not hold Municipal Primary Elections. Names of all candidates nominated by petition appear on the ballot in the General Election. No party designation appears on the ballot. Write-ins are permitted only if no candidate's name appears on the ballot for a particular office.

LOCAL POLITICS in Euclid have, since 1937, been mainly centered in the Coalition Party - a local organization working on the local level, not a political party as defined by state law. This group, made up of members of both the Republican and Democratic Parties, has presented candidates whose political affiliations embrace both parties, but who are non-partisan insofar as local government is concerned. The group was formed in the interest of good government and continues with the philosophy that it serves its community best by limiting party interests to the state and national level.

Prior to 1951 there was no active participation in Euclid politics by county politicians. However, since that time there have been candidates campaigning on a Democratic Party ticket.

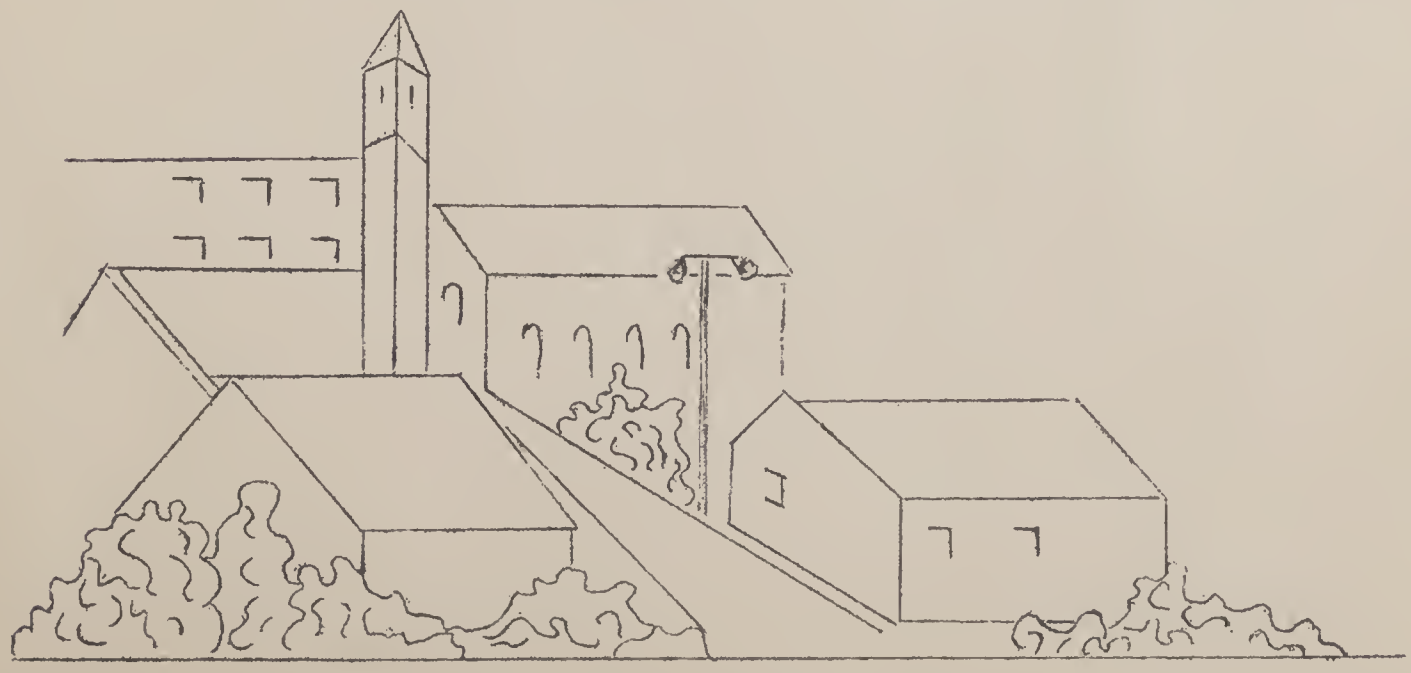
There are Coalition, Republican and Democratic Clubs, which hold monthly meetings.

Political party organization follows the established pattern provided and protected by state law. Ohio law provides for citizens and neighbors to elect their own precinct committeemen and committeewomen to represent them. These precinct committeemen elect ward leaders and vote in county conventions. It is the duty of each precinct committeeman to aid in registering voters in his area and to aid in informing the electorate as to issues and candidates. A state committeeman and committeewoman are also elected in each congressional district.

Election statistics show that in the November 1958 elections, (a non-presidential year) 24,805 persons in Euclid voted. That figure represents about 80% of the total registration (31,470). About one-fourth of the cancelled registrations in a non-presidential year are cancelled by non-voting.

References: Euclid City Charter
State Voter and Candidate Guides, Ted Brown, Sec'y of State
Ohio Election Laws, Annotated, 1946
U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Census of Population:
1950, Vol. II, Part 35
Voter's Primer, League of Women Voters of Ohio, January 1958

Interviews: Ray C. Miller, County Board of Elections
William Kubes, County Board of Elections
Allen L. Hicklin, Editorial Consultant
Michael Spino, President, Euclid Democratic Club,
Euclid Administrative Director



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MARGARET WILSON Secretarial Service